FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 DECEMBER 1984

Husayn Visit to Egypt

On the second day of his visit to Egypt, in an address to the Egyptian People's Assembly carried by Cairo Radio, Jordan's King Husayn stressed the need for "wisdom and dialogue" in order to replace division and dispute with pan-Arab solidarity. The Palestine issue is Jordan's main concern, the focal point of all its policies, he stated, and he warned against letting a no-war-no-peace situation which "Israel has always exploited" continue. Broaching the subject of the Camp David agreements, the king stated that Jordan rejected them because the provisions for Gaza and the West Bank differed from those for Egyptian territory and because they excluded the PLO from the peace process. He emphasized the importance of the recent PNC session in Amman for its confirmation of the legality of PLO institutions and leaders, and the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking. After outlining the proposals he had made to the PNC session, the king declared that Arab Jerusalem must be included in the principle of land for peace.

In his address to the assembly, also broadcast on Cairo Radio, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak praised King Husayn for making a decision expressing the pan-Arab will. Noting that the Arab nation is paying a heavy price for endless fighting and instability, he called for replacing the "dialogue of daggers" with the "dialogue of reason," pointing out that liberation of the occupied land and economic and social development are issues over which there is no dispute., As for those who term the Egyptian-Jordanian rapprochement a "plot," Egypt is happy to plot to unify and strengthen the Arabs to liberate their land and protect it from aggression, Mubarak declared. The convocation of the PNC in Amman showed the Arab ability to surmount artificial obstacles, he added. Heralding King Husayn's initiative at the PNC session as a positive step toward breaking the Palestinian deadlock, he cautioned that no time can be wasted in this matter.

During these addresses, Egyptian authorities imposed exceptional security measures after receiving "foreign" threats of a suicide air raid on the assembly building, AFP disclosed.

Following talks between the two leaders on 1 December, Egyptian Foreign Ministry official Usamah al-Baz said a revival of Egyptian-Jordanian coordination is sought on the Palestine issue, and this could be expanded to include Syria, MENA reported. Al-Baz stressed that any tripartite coordination among Egypt, Jordan and the PLO would not be an axis and should be regarded as a vanguard action of the Arab nation. After the second round of talks on 2 December, according to Cairo radio, Al-Baz stated that "all Arab and non-Arab" parties believe that an international conference on the Middle East could help solve the Palestinian problem, but he said that in the interim, "phased" measures should be taken.

PLO

At its first working meeting, held in Amman under Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the newly elected PLO Executive Committee decided to transfer the PNC headquarters and the Palestine National Fund from Damascus to Amman, and to transfer the Secretariat from Damascus to Tunis, Radio Monte Carlo Reported. As for the PFLP and the DFLP, 'Arafat said in a press interview cited by ANSA that the PLO leadership knows that their absence from the PNC session was the result of Syrian pressure, adding that their "difficult situation" has been taken into account and their seats on the PLO Executive Committee have been left vacant. However, DFLP and PFLP statements reported by Radio Monte Carlo denounced the PNC session for failing to adopt the Aden-Algiers agreement and called for dialogue to prepare for a unified PNC. Meanwhile, Palestinian groups opposed to 'Arafat joined with Jordanian opposition groups in Damascus to announce the formation of a "Jordanian National Front," the radio noted. The Palestinians in the front comprise the Fatah Dissidents, the PFLP-General Command, and Sabri al-Banna's "Fatah-Revolutionary Council."

Lebanon

Commenting on Lebanon's stand at the Al-Naqurah talks, which resumed on 3 December, Jerusalem radio said the Lebanese have suggested that UNIFIL deploy in Tyre, but that UNIFIL should only deploy in Sidon at the request of Palestinian residents. For its part, Israel still rejects Lebanon's demand that UNIFIL deploy along the international border from Al-Naqurah to Shab'a, the radio said. As for the Lebanese Army, the radio contended that the Lebanese are "embarrassed" by the postponement of its deployment along the coastal road south of Beirut.

The delay in the Army's deployment along the coastal road followed a fresh outbreak of factional fighting in the Al-Kharrub region, reported by Beirut radio and other local stations. Arrangements were subsequently made for a Syrian military delegation to arrive in Beirut for talks on implementing the security plan, the radio disclosed.

In Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, another Shi'ite commander of the Israeli-sponsored civil guards was assassinated over the weekend, according to Jerusalem radio.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwait is establishing defensive military installations on Warbah and Bubiyan islands because it takes "seriously" any statement by a leader that carries a military threat, the Kuwaiti defense minister announced in an interview reported by KUNA on 2 December. He also disclosed that Kuwait is "studying" a U.S. offer to provide information gathered by AWACS aircraft operating from Saudi Arabia. As for Kuwait's relations with Iraq, the minister of state for cabinet affairs denied London press

reports that Iraqi forces have intruded into Kuwaiti territory, asserting that Kuwait is extremely "keen" on its fraternal relations with Iraq, according to KUNA. Meanwhile, in a Radio Monte Carlo interview, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz contended that Kuwait is likely to be attacked by Iran if the latter finds itself at an impasse in the war with Iraq.

As for the military situation in the war, Iran's ground forces commander said that Iran is ready to inflict a crucial blow to Iraq "at any expedient time," according to IRNA. For Iraq's part, military communiques cited by Baghdad radio reported further air attacks on Iranian positions, but an Iranian communique cited by IRNA said that Iranian air defenses and fighter aircraft foiled all Iraqi raids.

Iran

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, in a speech to Majlis deputies broadcast by Tehran radio, urged the Majlis to take a more active role in scrutinizing the administration and criticized its failure to follow up complaints from the public. If "some hands are at work" in the Revolution Guards, the Armed Forces, and other organizations, the Majlis should pursue and "eliminate" those problems, he stated.

Israel

The prime minister and other ministers have decided to ask the United States to increase its aid to Israel for the 1986 fiscal year by $1.5 billion to a total of $4.1 billion, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, the Cabinet resolved to make cuts in the state budget including a $100 million reduction in the allocation for defense, according to the radio.

Syria

The government is negotiating arms purchases from France, including 15 Gazelle helicopters as well as helicopter and antitank missiles, according to Paris sources cited by AFP. The Syrian defense minister confirmed the negotiations are going on, in an interview in *LIBERATION*, but refused to give details, AFP noted. In answer to the interviewer's query, the minister stressed that the return of President Hafiz al-Asad's brother Rif'at after 6 months abroad does not constitute a challenge to the president's leadership, asserting that the entire Army supports the head of state, the agency added.

Libya

Military Pact With Malta — A 5-year military cooperation treaty was recently signed in Valetta by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Maltese prime minister, Rabat radio disclosed.

Reported Presence in Chad — The Chadian president has sent a message to French President Francois Mitterrand to express his "agreement to a return" of French troops, according to sources in Paris, cited by Paris radio, who added that the message is said to be the consequence of recent U.S. satellite observations of 5,000-6,000 Libyan troops and an airfield under construction in northern Chad.

Sudan

The committee for dialogue with outlaws has begun negotiations with five groups in the Bentiu area of the Upper Nile region, the region's commander and committee chairman announced, according to SUNA.

The Upper Nile commander asserted that the region is completely stable and secure, SUNA added. However, the clandestine radio of the Sudanese People's liberation army (SPLA) claimed that 32 government soldiers were killed on 29 November in an SPLA ambush on a convoy in the Upper Nile area.

Pakistan

President Ziaul Haq announced in a Karachi radio broadcast that a referendum will be held on 19 December in which the nation will be asked in a single question whether it supports the process started by the president to coordinate Pakistani laws with the Koran, and whether it supports the transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people. As for the next elections, these should be held as scheduled on 23 March 1985, the president declared. In a separate development, six Afghan jets dropped 24 bombs in the Chitral District, without causing casualties, and 3 more Afghan planes violated Pakistani airspace above Baluchistan, Karachi radio claimed, adding that a strong protest was made to Afghanistan.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 233 *3 December 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Address to AAPSO Conference in Kabul ..... C 1

INDIA

Rajiv Gandhi on Attempts To Destabilize Country ..... E 1
Accuses Opposition ..... E 1
Blames 'Foreign Forces' ..... E 1
Prime Minister Reaffirms Nonaligned Policies ..... E 1
Spokesman Dismisses Sri Lankan Charges ..... E 1
Government 'Studying' Sri Lanka's New Regulations ..... E 2
62 Die of Poisonous Gas Leakage in Bhopal ..... E 2
Alleged Indira Gandhi Assassin Names Instigator ..... E 2
Iran's Velayati Meets Home Affairs Minister *[IRNA]* ..... E 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed *[IRNA]* ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Zia Announces Referendum on Islamization ..... F 1
Issues Order on Referendum ..... F 2
Reaffirms Elections Pledge ..... F 2
AFP: Opposition Rejects Ziaul Haq's Referendum Call ..... F 3
Afghan Aircraft Violate Airspace Over Chitral ..... F 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA ..... G 1
Premadasa Proposes Forming People's Organizations ..... G 1
Air Force Routs Tamil 'Invasion' Force From India ..... G 1
Athulathmudali on 'Invasion Force' ..... G 1
Athulathmudali Details Terrorist Farm Attacks ..... G 2
65 Terrorists Killed ..... G 2
Separatists Kill 60 Sinhalese; Landing Foiled *[AFP]* ..... G 2
More Attacks Reported; Security Minister Comments ..... G 2
20 Terrorists Killed in Attack on Army Camp ..... G 3

IRAN

Khamene'i Sermon on Unity Week, Iraq-U.S. Ties ..... I 1
Velayati Returns From Indian Visit 30 Nov ..... I 1
Briefs Khamene'i ..... I 2
Gives Interview on Visit ..... I 2
Joint Statement Issued ..... I 2
Commander on Readiness for 'Crucial Blow' at Iraq ..... I 3

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques ..... I 3
No 1,927 ..... I 3
No 1,928 ..... I 3
No 1,929 ..... I 4
Foreign Ministry Official Returns From Turkey ..... I 4

Karmal Address to AAPSO Conference in Kabul
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[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at the AAPSO conference in Kabul on 29 November — recorded]

[Text] Comrades and friends:

Allow me to observe 1 minute of silence on the occasion of the death and treacherous assassination of the great daughter of India — I. Gandhi. Her death was designed by reaction and imperialism.

Comrades and dear friends, dear guests, and esteemed participants of the conference of AAPSO on new international information order:

Allow me, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the working people of Afghanistan, to convey the warmest greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the convocation of this important conference in Kabul — the capital of our revolutionary country — and the occasion of your arrival. You are fighters of the path of peace and friendship, and brave allies of truth.

In the DRA, we attach special value to the work of this international conference on the new international information order. We hope that the Kabul conference by taking constructive and effective measures [words indistinct].

The convocation of this important conference which is another demonstration of solidarity between the people of our countries and continents, coincides with the international solidarity day with the peopleof Palestine. Allow me to express once again the infallible support of the PDPA, the DRA Government, and workers of Afghanistan for the righteous struggle of the people of Palestine for their freedom against imperialism and Zionism. [applause]

Dear friends:

The mass media in our time plays an increasing role. It has a formidable and profound effect on the minds and souls of the human beings and in the shaping of public opinion.

In the present crucial world situation, the role of mass media is immense in awakening and powerfully organizing the masses. It is becoming increasingly important as a serious and essential task. Imperialism expands the arms race and atomic hysteria. It is a serious threat to peace and security vis-a-vis socialist countries, progressive forces, and the liberation movements of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It wars against the masses.

International imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, sees expansion of psychological warfare as a major instrument to reach their evil objective. The Western propaganda machinery increasingly fans up the cold war. At present, our continents have been further affected by the waves of information and propaganda aggression of imperialism. The Western mass media, by invisible and indirect means, have interfered in the internal affairs of the countries.

All these developments show that ideological struggle in the international arena has extraordinarily intensified.

We believe that the fight against the wave of information and propaganda of imperialism for spiritual confinement of the masses and limitation of their progress is the immediate duty of the developing countries.

On the other hand, we must not overlook that the work of the mass media is closely linked with the urgent issues of our time such as safeguarding peace, prevention of atomic war, creation of conditions for social progress, democracy and struggle against all inequality, apartheid, new colonialism, and [passage indistinct].

The revolutionary Kabul conference is a major (?means) to reach these objectives.

Comrades and friends, the need for the creation of a new international information order, as pointed out in the sixth AAPSO congress, stems from the bitter facts that resulted from the efforts of the major capitalist countries to monopolize information.

International imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism, utilizes the expansion of media as an effective means of hegemonism and colonialism. In this respect, imperialism strives to benefit from the causes of backwardness and means of mass media in developing countries [words indistinct].

At the very moment, about 20 Afro-Asian countries still do not have television stations; nine countries do not have newspapers. In 50 countries, only (?five) newspapers are being published. These countries do not have technical facilities for radio, and the number of their expert personnel is very low. [words indistinct] These factors make the developing countries depend on others in the field of information and communication.

The information services of imperialism, as an undeniable fact, are practically in the service of psychological warfare against the socialist countries, developing countries, against peace, against freedom and progress, and against the emancipating movements of the Afro-Asian and Latin American people.

In financing this psycholocal warfare, imperialism spends an enormous amount of money. The U.S. Administration allocated $2.5 billion for propaganda activities.

The radio broadcasts of the Voice of America are among the major means of the psychological warfare against the USSR, other socialist countries, and national emancipating movements. The VOA broadcasts 822 hours each week in 38 languages.

The broadcasts of CIA radios in various names such as Free Radio and Free Europe, each week put out 1,017 hours of broadcasts only for the socialist countries.

The BBC broadcasts in 39 languages each week, amounting to 710 hours.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS and UNITED PRESS agencies put out 31 million words of information each day.

The major capitalist countries not only put in the minds of the people their political objectives through their monopoly of information, but strive to train the inclinations and high native customs in their own ways and to propagate the inhuman moral values of the capitalists.

The imperialist information is in the service of the hellish espionage organization of the U.S. CIA. It is sufficient to say that the CIA spends one-third of its budget on so-called propaganda objectives. Some 800 subversive publications are being circulated in the world by the CIA. Imperialism has put all these broad capabilities to work (?suffocating) facts, conspiring against the masses, creating fabrications, and struggling against thoughts and patriotic, progressive, and humane feelings.

Here the true nature and reason for the information monopoly of imperialism (?can be understood). These are a sample from the great bulk. These facts expose the nature of the information monopoly as a form of new colonialism that hides not only economic interests but the political interests of imperialist monopoly, according to the interests of the aggressive and militarist policy of the military industries of imperialism.

We should rise with joint and practical resistance against anything that brings about inequality in information. [applause]

Your conference is being held in our country, which is confronting a policy of interference, imperialistic aggression, terrorism by the U.S. administration, and the devastating undeclared war of reaction and imperialism.

The national and democratic revolution and its new developmental stage, which is succeeding with the determination of the overwhelming majority of the people under the leadership of the PDPA, has opened the gate of prosperity and happiness for the millions of our country and has prepared the ground to eliminate backwardness, creating all-round political, socioeconomic, and cultural progress. From the start of its victory, this revolution has aroused the anger of the region's reaction, international imperialism, hegemonism, and all forces that seek to reverse history. Following the revolution's victory, international imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism in collaboration with the military ruling circles of Pakistan and its Chinese accomplices, has been following the tactics and strategy of confrontation with Afghanistan's revolution.

The undeclared war of reaction and imperialism against the DRA, which has been widened in an unprecedented manner and has reached a new dimension, is the major demonstration of this treacherous strategy.

We, the people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA — the directing, guiding, and organizing force of our society — are passing victoriously through the ups and downs of the revolutionary struggle, and, with heroic work and indefatigable struggle, with courageous and heroic defense of the revolution, freedom, independence, and the nonaligned status of the country, are confronting the fire and water policy of imperialism against the Afghan revolution. The anti-Afghan operations of Washington are one of the major operations of the CIA and the Pentagon of the last decade against peace and security, freedom and independence, and socioeconomic development. In these operations, U.S. imperialism and its allies have so far spent more than $1 billion. Just recently, the United States openly gave about $150 million of assistance to the criminal counterrevolutionaries of Afghanistan.

Despite the will of the fraternal people of Pakistan, nearly 120 camps for the military training of the counterrevolutionary bandits, under the direction of the professional experts of the United States, Pakistan, China, and so on, are active in Pakistan — the springboard of aggression against the DRA — as the central base of aggression for the U.S. policies in the region. Along the border of our country with Iran and also in Sinkiang Province of China, there are camps for training the counterrevolutionaries. In these camps, more than 40,000 bandits are being trained, armed, and equipped each year and are being sent to our country for subversion.

In using its imperialist allies, its regional accomplices, and the existence of reactionary regimes in the region, the United States is spending enormous sums of money for killing our innocent compatriots and for throwing stones in the path of our victorious revolution. Large sums from the sale of oil have been put at the disposal of the criminal counterrevolutionary bands on this unholy and beastly battlefield by Saudi Arabia and other reactionary countries.

The U.S. Administration no longer denies criminal anti-Afghan activities. The recent decisions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives and speeches by American leaders on broadening assistance to Afghanistan's counterrevolutionaries expose the real features of the bosses of the White House.

The medieval ruling regime of Iran is also acting with terror and barbarism in the bloody field of subversive and hostile activities against our country. The extreme rightist rulers of Iran, despite loud claims of hostility to imperialism, have in practice helped the most adventurist and most black imperialist circles against our country, and, ignoring the common interests between the fraternal people of Iran and Afghanistan, collaborate with all the enemies of our revolution.

As a result of the criminal deeds of the counterrevolutionaries, which depend on reaction, imperialism, and hegomonism, huge losses have been inflicted on the economy of our country. The cost of these damages has reached 34 billion afghanis. As a result of these activities, more than 1,840 schools, 130 hospitals and health centers, 800 trucks, thousands of kilometers of telephone line, a number of electric power stations, and dozens of economic projects have been destroyed.

Afghanistan is an important and false pretext in the Reagan administration's aggressive, militaristic, and hegemonistic policy.

The Reagan administration impudently deploys Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe which results in an unprecedented arms race. It avoids constructive talks for the limitation and reduction

of nuclear weapons, relaxation of tension, and disarmament and does not come out for peace. All over the world it sets up aggressive military bases under the pretext of U.S. vital interests. Under the pretext of a tense situation in Afghanistan, for which it itself is responsible and which it fans continuously, the Reagan administration wages a large-scale undeclared war on Afghanistan. It shamelessly interferes in the internal affairs of our independent and nonaligned country. As a result, U.S. imperialism, by using the total dependence of Pakistan's military regime, carries out its sinister hegemonistic and war-mongering plans in our region.

Some $3.2 billion in military assistance is given by the United States to Pakistan. This aid is used to strengthen its military forces, delivery of F-16 bomber aircraft equipped with advanced electronic equipment which can also carry nuclear weapons, delivery of hundreds of tanks and armoured carriers, and 100 military helicopters to Pakistan, and the establishment of military bases on its soil. All this reveals the sinister aims of the CIA, and, the Pentagon in our region. It openly shows that the White House wants to transform Pakistan into the gendarme of the region and wants to continue interference in the internal affairs of our country, our homeland, our peace-loving party, and all liberation movements of the region.

It is this policy of aggression and open interference that is at the heart of the problems surrounding our country. The experience of recent years shows that the Afghan counterrevolution cannot resist our heroic and brave Armed Forces without the help of U.S. imperialism and its allies. [applause]

Psychological warfare, in order to terrorize our people psychologically, is an important part of the anti-Afghan activities of the Washington administration. This war began right from the dawn of the victory of our revolution. Our enemies want to break our masses' belief in the revolution by means of a psychological offensive.

The basic content of the psychological warfare against the DRA consists of lies. Lies about Afghanistan and a flood of deceitful fabrications are a link in the chain of psychological warfare carried out by the giant propaganda machine of imperialism against our people and against all those who chose the path of development, freedom, and progress.

Millions of dollars are spent in psychological warfare against revolutionary Afghanistan. Radio broadcasts in our country's national and local languages amount to more than 300 hours a week. Many groups have been attracted and several organizations have a role in the publication and distribution of propaganda materials created by the CIA. Various types of counterrevolutionary newspapers and publications which have no substance and are based on lies and fabrications are published in a large scale with the cooperation of CIA experts in Iran and Pakistan. Lies and fabrications are carried out against our revolution and people under the supervision of the CIA through the publication of journals, leaflets, books, and so on, in addition to the daily systematic propagnada of the imperialist countries.

The CIA has recently resorted to the establishment of a special office for the saboteur stations of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe in Pakistan. Slogans used by those who direct the psychological war against revolutionary Afghanistan are only more of the same old propaganda myths under a new wrapping. They claim that the revolution of Afghanistan is a danger to Islam and that the military assistance of the Soviet Union, the traditional and sincere friend of our people, to the DRA — which has been sent at the request of the lawful Government of Afghanistan in conformity with international norms and the UN Charter and which is an important factor in stopping imperialist aggression in our country and preserving the freedom, independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonaligned (?status) of our country — is tantamount to occupation of and aggression against the DRA.

The aim of these false, shameless, and treacherous slogans is clear. It is to mislead our people and to deceive the world public. The revolution in Afghanistan has never and will never threaten Islam in any way. The amount of money allocated by the party and state during the years of the revolution for the renovation and repair of mosques destroyed by the counterrevolution, the construction of new mosques and preaching places, and assistance to religious institutions cannot be matched in any pre-revolution period.

Using the mask of so-called defense of Islam by the counterrevolution is deceitful propaganda to cover the savage crimes of the bandits; it is a satanic slogan to deceive people and distort public opinion. Up until now in the course of our revolution around 200 mullahs and clergy have been murdered and dozens of mosques in sacred places have been destroyed by American Islam. [sentence as heard] The Soviet Union has been, is, and will be the earnest friend of our people. Afghan-Soviet friendship is full of genuine fraterntiy, comradely assistance, and revolutionary internationalist solidarity.

The Soviet Union in the most difficult days of history was, is, and will be standing at our people's side. [applause]

In the future the Soviet Union will be on the side of Afghanistan. Afghan-Soviet friendship is a golden road in the long history of more than 65 years of freedom and independence of our proud country along which Afghanistan, beloved Afghanistan, moves victoriously.

The revolutionary solidarity between our countries, people, governments, and parties, is the infallible guarantor of this friendship forever.

Comrades and participants of this conference:

Despite the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism, despite the most evil, false, and fabricated (?propaganda) against the new Afghanistan — the heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan — the national and democratic revolution of the people of Afghanistan defends itself with power and ability [applause] and victoriously evolves and forges ahead.

The April revolution, which succeeded by the will of the people of Afghanistan, established in the country the political sovereignty of the workers and ended forever the domination of the reactionary and exploitative ruling classes and their agents.

The revolutionary order manifests itself in the remotest regions of the country. The people turn their faces to the new life and lay the foundation for [words indistinct] and fundamental socio-economic transformations. In the near future the elected local organs of the state power and the DRA administration will be created on the basis of a general and democratic election with the participation of all the people. At this very moment [word indistinct] political work in this respect is underway.

The socio-economic cultural and national policy of the PDPA which responds to the present stage of the national and democratic development of the revolution, is supported by the majority of the masses of the people. The role of the workers in the process of production and its management will be increased.

The epoch-making and young working class of the country has taken a position at the forefront of production. By taking part in work competition and voluntary work, it is showing unprecedented heroism in increasing production and the level of output.

Millions of our country's peasants find their fundamental and future interests in the program of democratic land and water reforms. By the formation of peasant committees, tribal assemblies, revolution defense groups, and self-defense groups, they are joining the ranks of the revolution.

The unity of the workers and peasants in the difficult struggle for life, for the construction of a new society, and joint defense of the revolution [words indistinct].

The PDPA's social policy has prepared the ground for broad possibilities of expansion and consolidation of the social pillars of the revolution, attraction of the people's forces to the process of revolutionary transformations, strengthening the confidence of the masses, and isolation of the counterrevolutionaries.

Workers, peasants, intelligentsia, guilds, national bourgeoisie, patriotic clergy, youth, women, and other elements, and the national, democratic, and patriotic forces of the country, are gathering around the National Fatherland Front through social organizations or privately, and are tying their destiny with the destiny of the revolution and the homeland. With the measures now taken in the country a new political system which the PDPA at its center and [words indistinct] of the political and social forces [words indistinct].

Despite the undeclared war, our party and revolutionary government have taken important steps for the bright future and development of the country.

The democratic land and water reforms in our country in which the peasants are forming the overwhelming majority of the people, are very important. Up to the present time 679,567 hectares of land have been distributed free of charge to 308,210 peasant families.

Eleven millions peasants have been released from the heavy burden of usury, debt, and feudal mortgage. The peasants were exempted from paying tax debts which reached 702 million afghanis. The possibilities of giving sowing seeds, chemical fertilizer, agricultural equipment, and insecticide to peasants have been broadened. During the years of post-revolution dozens of economic projects have been activated with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The cooperative movement parallel to land reform, [words indistinct]. Our national government has given necessary assistance to peasant cooperatives. The level of agricultural production has been increased by 7.3 percent in comparison to the year 1357 [beginning 20 March 1978 — fbis] that is to say, the first year of the revolution [words indistinct].

During the years of post-revolution some 1.5 million people have graduated from literacy courses [words indistinct]

During these years 12,000 students have graduated from higher educational and vocational courses. The new system of education has come into being. New universities, faculties, higher technical schools, and professional technical schools for workers have been established.

Workers' wages have been twice increased following the new development stage of the April revolution. Average wages for all workes and government personnel increased by 20 and 17.7 percent in the current year.

In general, we can say that the process of the country's economic development has been accelerated and profound transformations are taking place in various fields. Government plans are being designed and implemented in the country. National culture is being promoted. New democratic and progressive laws are being enforced. Measures are underway to democratize political and social life, solve national issues, and create understanding and cooperation as well as equal rights among the nationalities, clans, and tribes of the country. Important measures to provide for the needs of the people and to raise their living standards are being implemented.

The Afghan workers, with their creative work, innovations, and devotion, are proving in practice the ability and superiority of the new system.

At the present time tens and hundreds of thousands of our country's workers are defending the revolution in the militant ranks of the country's Armed Forces, revolution defense groups, self-defense groups, civil defense, tribal battalions, border militia, revolutionary corps, and the brigades of social order. In a heroic and historic manner and with their arms, they defend the revolution and again record great epics in the proud history of our revolutionary country — our homeland, Afghanistan. [applause]

The expanded ranks of the revolution defense groups and the Armed Forces of the country are cutting off the bloody and black hands of the counterrevolutionaries from the life of the people in districts, villages, and hamlets.

The counterrevolutionaries are being increasingly isolated and (?hopelessness) and despair are seizing their ranks. We have said that the punishing sword of the revolution will not descend upon the heads of those who repent of their past.

Nationwide peace is being secured. Tens of thousands of deceived persons come over to the side of the government and turn their guns on the domestic and foreign enemies of the revolution. [applause]

The barbarous counterrevolutionaries of Afghanistan have proven in practice their complete inability to present a rational and acceptable alternative to our people.

Our people know that the counterrevolutionaries are not following anything except the hostile policy of imperialism, reaction, and hegenomism vis-a-vis our country. As a result, the counterrevolutionaries do not enjoy the support of our people, who recognize in the counterrevolutionaries the sworn enemy of the people, as in fact they are.

The counterrevolutionaries try to compensate for their defeat by blind terrorism such as the explosion outside Kabul's airport terminal, exploding the pylons of electric power lines leading into Kabul City, and firing missiles at the residential areas in the Old City of Kabul and other places.

This blind terrorism is the manifestation of disarray and a sign of weakness and defeat in the counterrevolutionaries as well as their imperialist and reactionary masters.

The victory of our people against the exported counterrevolutionaries is not only a factor in restoring security and peaceful constructive work, but is the reason for the heightened prestige and credit of the revolution and our country internationally.

The DRA at present has political and diplomatic relations with 80 other countries. Our country, as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, is discharging its active and earnest role in strengthening anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism stands and unity of action, and enhancing the prestige of this movement for the defense of peace and friendship among the people of the world.

Revolutionary Afghanistan has been and will be a free, independent, and a nonaligned country. [applause]

Despite our enemy's strivings to impose pressure on the DRA and to confront this country with obstacles in the international arena, millions of workers of our planet, socialist countries, dozens of independent democratic countries, workers' parties, and national liberation movements have taken a stand at the side of the people of Afghanistan and have condemned the imperialist interference in the DRA.

Regarding the turbulent and heated events around our country stemming from the shameless interference and aggression of imperialism, regional reaction, and Chinese hegemonism, the DRA has always acted rationally, with earnest and peace-loving intention, and calm good-will toward its neighbors. It has taken a principled, constructive, practical, flexibile, and accepting approach to all proposals.

Regarding the limited military units of the Soviet Union which were invited to our country at the lawful request of the respective competent authorities of the DRA on the basis of the provisions of the 1978 friendship, good neighborliness, and cooperation treaty between the DRA and the USSR and in accordance with Artlce 51 of the UN Charter, the stands of the DRA and the Soviet Union are completely clear.

Both sides have time and again said that these forces were invited to our country only to repulse and foil the planned foreign aggression against the DRA. In the event this aggression ceases and credible international guarantees on the non-repetition of aggression and armed interference from abroad are given, these forces will return to their peace-loving country.

The new-type Afghan-Soviet friendship and fraternity has never been or will be against a third country, but it plays and will play a formidable role in the consolidation of peace and security in the region, the consolidation of freedom and independence of regional countries, and the friendship of the region's people.

Comrades and dear friends:

Allow me to say that the DRA, as a peace-loving country, believes that the gate is open for a political solution. We have taken all possible steps for this purpose and have come half-way. However, the organizer of the undeclared war against the DRA openly throws stones on the path to the political solution of the events surrounding the country. The hostile and cunning stand of the United States is the major obstacle for the progress of the Geneva talks and a political solution acceptable to the two sides. We are still hopeful that our neighboring countries will take steps toward the peaceful solution of events in the region rationally, realistically, and with a healthy political mind.

Comrades and friends:

The victory of the national and democratic April revolution in Afghanistan has opened genuine possibilities for emancipation from all kinds of spiritual captivity, and information and cultural dependency on imperialist countries.

With the April revolution our press, radio, and television have been put at the service of the workers and have been transformed into a forum for all and the reflectors of the genuine culture of the nationalities and tribes residing in Afghanistan.

For us the mass media are a powerful weapon for the penetration of aspiration and political direction of society. [as heard]

We believe that press activity is a part of the revolutionary work for the construction of a new society for the prosperity and tranquillity of the workers.

In view of this, the status of the mass media in our revolutionary plans is such that the mass media will be transformed into an effective instrument for the revolutionary training and organization of the workers.

In post revolution years important actions have been taken to improve mass media work and to transmit true information to the people. In order to reach these objectives the scientific and technical assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries is of formidable importance.

The assistance to our mass media of the socialist countries and most of all the Soviet Union is an outstanding example of victory in the way of news independence and in the struggle against imperialism's information monopoly in developing countries.

Improvement in the activities of our country's new mass media would not be feasible without the assistance of the socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union.

BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY [BIA] daily transmits an average of 35,000 words inside the country and 2,000 words abroad. It has reciprocal links with 17 international agencies and makes its information available to 34 international news agencies. Radio broadcasts in the DRA during the years of the revolution have increased by about 100 percent. DRA television, which is a new phenomenon in the mass media and began transmission after the revolution, has become a fundamental base of our country's information system.

Publication and printing of books in the DRA during the years of the revolution are not comparable with any pre-revolution period. In 1362 [year beginning 21 March 1983] alone, 400 titles were published in (?state printing house) with more than 6 million copies printed. Hundreds of thousands of books in national languages are available to readers in public libraries.

The DRA Journalists Union created after the victory of the revolution plays an important role in training journalists and improving their performance.

Dear friends, as I have mentioned, our achievements in the fields of press, radio, and television are based on great assistance from the socialist countries.

(Lutus) or Shamshad, station, through which the DRA exchanges television broadcasts with various countries and sends its programs to local stations in the provinces, has been built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union also assists the DRA by constructing modern communication stations and supplying equipment and accessories which help maintain communication links between the DRA and the outside world and within the country. Hundreds of Afghan students are studying journalism and communications in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The PDPA printing press was built and the studios of Radio Afghanistan were renovated and expanded with the assistance of the GDR. Other socialist countries and the friendly country of India are assisting us in this field with technology and by training cadres. The people of Afghanistan are profoundly grateful for all this assistance.

Dear friends, the present world situation has become more tense than ever before as result of the shameless adventures of the Reagan administration. Thousands of years of civilization and the great gains of human science, technology and art face the danger of destruction. The aggressive U.S. imperialism is not willing to recognize the will of the people. Everywhere in our planet where people arise, the criminal U.S. imperialism steps in as a suppressing gendarme. For example, today the militant and heroic people of Nicaragua are faced with the serious threat of the bloodstained sword of imperialist aggression. All of progressive mankind, all noble human beings of our planet, including the representatives of the mass media should with one voice and with anger and hatred condemn the plots and conspiracies of imperialism against the heroic people of Nicaragua [applause] — We condemn![applause] We condemn![applause] — and expose the shameless lies of the imperialist propaganda against the rising people.

Dear guests, friends and comrades:

Creation of a new information system and the formation of a new order in the sphere of international information is not possible without ending information dependence and breaking the information monopoly of imperialist countries. This is something that our country approves based on its experience.

We believe that the field of information should be cleaned of the sinister effects of psychological war, lie-spreading, and fabrications.

Mass media should play an important role in defense of world peace and the security of the inhabitants of our planet, in solving the urgent problems of our era including the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, in stopping the arms race, in finding ways of overcoming the present tension and deadlock in international relations and improving the political situation in the world.

In connection with the mass media of our continents, these task are feasible with the achievement of fundamental transformations in international information structure, cooperation between Asian and African journalists, and increased cooperation with socialist countries, democratic and progressive countries.

Information and propaganda aggression by imperialism against the people should be countered with understanding, mutual relations, unity, and resolution.

Dear friends and comrades:

Let the voice of truth occupy all of our planet!

Let the mass media be always at the service of the masses, in defense of lasting peace, security of the people of the world, and prosperity of our future generations, our children and mankind in our common home — the earth.

Victory to AAPSO!

Rajiv Gandhi on Attempts To Destabilize Country

BK011636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi has asserted that the government will mobilize all its resources to wipe out forces of destabilization which have roots outside the country. He said the government is aware of the sources financing and training terrorists. Addressing a number of public meetings in Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, Mainpuri, Aligarh and some other places in Uttar Pradesh today, he asked the people to help defeat such forces.

Mr Gandhi expressed determination to maintain the unity and integrity of the country at all cost.

At a meeting in Kannauj, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that with the assassination of Indira Gandhi, terrorists and antinational forces attempted to disintegrate the nation, but they will never succeed in their attempts, he added. The country will always remain united and integrated and will continue its march on a path of progress and plenty and follow the policies of nonviolence and nonalignment.

He expressed grave concern over the flow of sophisticated arms in the neighboring country and the militarization of the Indian Ocean.

Mr Gandhi blamed the opposition parties of aiding and abetting secessionist agitation.

Speaking at another meeting, Mr Gandhi made it clear that the Anantpur Sahib resolution [of Punjab] cannot be accepted because it is against the constitution. If accepted, it will disintegrate the country. However, the Akali demands relating to territorial and river waters would be considered, he added.

Accuses Opposition

BK021607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Mr Rajiv Gandhi has called upon the people to fight the forces of destabilization with the same vigor they had shown during the freedom struggle. Addressing public meetings at Chhapra, Motihari, Samastipur and other places in Bihar today, Mr Gandhi said the government will mobilize all its resources to wipe out these forces. He said it is essential for the country and its people to remain united at this crucial juncture. Mr Gandhi said that the opposition parties are helping the disruptive forces in Punjab, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir by supporting their demands. These demands if conceded will lead to disintegration.

Mr Gandhi referred to the unsuccessful attempts at opposition unity. He asked how these parties which cannot unite themselves keep the unity and integrity of the country?

Blames 'Foreign Forces'

BK030405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi has called upon the people to remain united and frustrate the designs of disruptive forces. Addressing a meeting in Patna yesterday, he said the nation cannot surrender before these forces. He said the roots of the entire democracy are very deep, which cannot be shaken by promoting the sense of regionalism, casteism, and language as the opposition parties are trying to do. Mr Gandhi said some foreign forces are out to create anarchy and chaos in the country, but these powers will never succeed as long as the people remain united. He said India is strong enough to meet any external threat.

Earlier, addressing a series of public meetings in Bihar, Mr Gandhi blamed the opposition parties for directly or indirectly helping the antinational forces for their own political ends. He alleged that these parties have neither any program nor any policy and their sole objective is to grab power.

Prime Minister Reaffirms Nonaligned Policies

BK301621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has expressed his deep concern over the stalemate in the North-South dialogue, the menace of an accentuated nuclear arms race, and the tragic war between Iran and Iraq.

In separate letters to the heads of state and government, Mr Gandhi said the situation in South Africa and Namibia, the crisis in West Asia, the struggle of the Palestinians, the tension in Central America, the Indian Ocean and other parts of the world are also causing great anxiety.

This is his first communication to them after he assumed office and also the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement. He said many leaders, who took the trouble of travelling to New Delhi to offer sympathy to the people of India following Mrs Gandhi's assassination, spoke to him about the challenges before the movement. He looked forward to working closely with them in promoting and upholding shared goals and values.

Mr Gandhi assured the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries of his deep personal commitment to the principles, policies, and aims of the movement. He said like Indira Gandhi, he would try to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the movement and to work for peace, disarmament, development and independence.

Spokesman Dismisses Sri Lankan Charges

BK011544 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1505 GMT 1 Dec

[Text] The following is the text of the spokesman's remarks on the recent escalation of violence in Sri Lanka [words indistinct]

use of Tamil Nadu as a base for Tamil terrorist [word indistinct]. "The Government of India view with the most profound dismay and (? sorrow) the recent escalation of violence in Sri Lanka which has claimed many innocent lives. The government believe that a cycle of repression, violence and counter violence which has been going on for a long time cannot but aggravate tension. It comes in the way of a satisfactory solution of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka which is of a political nature. As repeatedly stated, the Government of India are totally opposed to all forms of terrorism and violence.

"The government have seen reports of the emergency regulations promulgated by the Government of Sri Lanka earlier this week. These are highly restrictive and are bound to cause harassment and hardship to ordinary people. But this is an internal matter for Sri Lanka. However, we categorically reject all insinuations and allegations by the Sri Lankan authorities and media about the Indian state of Tamil Nadu being used as a base by Sri Lankan militants. There is no question of any kind of invasion of Sri Lanka being organised from any part of India. It is highly irresponsible to make allegations of this nature. These are totally without basis and we are shocked that a war psychosis is being built up.

"The prime minister has in a recent letter to President Jayewardene reiterated India's support for Sri Lanka's unity and integrity. It is our sincere desire that the problem in Sri Lanka, which is essentially a problem of equal civil and political rights for all citizens and an adequate measure of autonomy for the Tamils, is resolved in a peaceful way [words indistinct] discussions. The government regret that the all party conference convened by President Jayewardene has not made meaningful progress (? and) the talks are stagnating. As a friend and wellwisher of Sri Lanka, the Government of India urge the Government of Sri Lanka to step up the political process and find an early solution to the problem."

Government 'Studying' Sri Lanka's New Regulations

BK301635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] India is studying the new emergency regulations announced in Sri Lankan parliament yesterday. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that according to these measures no person will be allowed to stay along the northern coast from Mannar to Mullaittivu, the region dominated by the Tamils.

62 Die of Poisonous Gas Leakage in Bhopal

BK030855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] In Bhopal, 62 persons died and several thousands admitted to hospitals in the city following leakage of poisonous gas from a factory. Our Bhopal correspondent reports that the leakage started around 0130 this morning causing atmospheric pollution to a dangerous level. Several people fell unconscious and the panic-stricken people ran out from the city for safety. Many cattleheads are reported to be killed.

The leakage, however, has been plugged and the people started returning to their homes. The situation is now under control.

The state government has ordered a judicial inquiry into the incident. It has also announced financial assistance for the victims. The factory has been closed.

Meanwhile, a Central Bureau of Intelligence from Delhi is reaching Bhopal for thorough investigation into the causes of the incident. According to PTI, officials of the factory responsible for the leakage have been arrested.

Alleged Indira Gandhi Assassin Names Instigator

BK020326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Satwant Singh, a surviving assassin of Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said that he, along with the coassassin Beant Singh, had been planning the murder since the first week of October and he tried several times only to succeed on the 31st October. Making confessional statement before the additional chief metropolitan magistrate, Mr B.B. Gupta, in New Delhi yesterday, he admitted the guilt and named Beant Singh as the man behind the conspiracy who instigated him to commit the crime.

Iran's Velayati Meets Home Affairs Minister

LD301441 Tehran IRNA in English 1255 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov. 30, IRNA — IRAN's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who is here as head of an Iranian delegation for the formation of an Irano-Indian joint economic commission, met and held talks with the Indian Minister of Home Affairs Narasimha Rao here Thursday.

The Iranian foreign minister said he was satisfied with the talks between the Iranian and Indian delegations here, and expressed hope that the Indian people would continue their march toward building an independent India after Mrs. Gandhi.

Iranian Ambassador to New Delhi Mr. Hasan As'ad-Lari and member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) Za'eri were also present in the meeting.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD301337 Tehran IRNA in English 1310 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov. 30, IRNA — A ranking Iranian delegation here for the second assembly of a joint Irano-Indian commission, on Thursday signed an agreement in principle with its Indian counterparts in the wake of a four-day deliberation. The talks between the Iranian delegation and its Indian counterparts focused mainly on technical, industrial, commercial, cultural, scientific, agricultural and news exchanges between the two countries.

The two sides agreed to establish cooperation between the Iranian Institute of Standards and the Institute of Standards in New Delhi.

The Iranian and Indian delegations also agreed to establish cooperation in educational areas including exchange of college professors and university students and other expert people and also cooperate in the area of radio and television. The two delegations also reviewed consular services for the Iranian and Indian nationals and agreed on extending such services in the future.

Before concluding the agreement the Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati and an official of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs pointed to the historical relations between the two countries and expressed satisfaction over the talks between the delegations from the two countries.

Zia Announces Referendum on Islamization
BK011525 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has announced that a referendum will be held in the country on 19 December in which only one question will be asked. Addressing the nation over radio andtelevision this evening, the president said the question will be: Do you support Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq's program which he has started to bring Pakistani laws in line with the Islamic principles in accordance with the injunctions of the holy Koran and the holy prophet — peace be upon him — and to safeguard Pakistan's ideology, and do you support the continuance, further strengthening of this program and the transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people in an organized and peaceful manner? Every voter will be required to answer this question yes or no. This referendum will be conducted by the election commission in accordance with the established and popular methods of general elections. Every voter will express his view in a free and peaceful atmosphere.

The secrecy of the voting will be maintained. During the voting, the law enforcement agencies will receive the cooperation of the Pakistan Armed Forces so that every voter can cast his vote in a peaceful and free atmsophere. On completion of the voting, the result of the referendum will be announced by the Pakistan Election Commission by 22 December.

Explaining the question in the referendum, the Pakistan president said the people are required to give their decision whether they approve the policies of the present government; believe in the ideology of Pakistan and desire to safeguard it; support the process of the enforcement of the Islamic system; favor accelerating and strengthening this process; support the program announced on 12 August 1983; want the elections to be completed by March 1985 under this program and power to be transferred to the elected representatives of the people in a systematic and peaceful manner without endangering the security of the country. If the majority of the voters reply in the affirmative, it will then be taken for granted that the people of Pakistan have confidence in the present government; approve its policies; and elect General Mohammad Ziaul Haq as president for next 5 years.

The president said this method of election has been adopted only for this time in view of the extraordinary situation and that appropriate amendment will be made to the present constitution in this regard. Only today, a presidential order has been issued, giving complete details about this referendum. The president reminded the nation that voting is not only their right but also a national and moral duty and dereliction of duty is a moral crime. He urged the people to come forward and to give their decision according to the voice of their conscience without succumbing to any pressure.

The president promised that he will not only respect the decision of the nation but also act accordingly. The president said: The people have been asking for votes on future promises, but I want your support in the light of my record.

Some people have been asking for your votes on false promises; I seek your support in the light of my performance. Some people have been looting you by making you to believe in false dreams; I want your support to make your dreams come true. Your vote in my favor on 19 December will be a vote for the strengthening of Pakistan; your vote will be in support of the ideology of Pakistan; your vote will be in favor of the program to establish Islamic democracy in the country by 23 March 1985. I hope your decision will clear the political atmosphere and the uncertain political conditions will come to an end. Besides, after the referendum, future elections can be conducted in a peaceful and healthy atmosphere and power will be transferred to the elected representatives of the people in a systematic and peaceful manner.

The president said that the Cabinet gave its final approval only today to the steps which are being announced by him. He said that at this stage he has left the decision to select the correct path to the people. Every individual in the country will play an important role in making this mission a success. He expressed the hope that the ulema and spiritual leaders of the country will act as a vanguard in this context and will take this movement for the practical implementation of an Islamic system to every home. Voices in support of this will be raised from every mosque and platform.

He expressed the hope that all women will actively vote for the support of the ideology of Islam and the Islamic system. He said that he is fully hopeful that laborers, workers and peasants of the country will come forward to vote for peace and security, and the stability of the country and the Islamic system. The lawyers should also positively use their right to vote at this important juncture of history.

Similarly, Pakistan's Armed Forces will fulfill their responsibilities to their utmost on this important occasion and spare no efforts for the security and stability of the country. The president said that he expects fullest cooperation from the minorities as well because the minorities in an Islamic society are the privileged class. Besides this, he has high hopes of the country's youths who are eager to utilize their capabilities to establish an islamic system in the country. He called upon the students to devote their attention to education and fully utilize the facilities provided in educational institutions. The president said that his faith in every citizen of Pakistan, including these classes, has encouraged him to defer to them for this historic decision.

The president said he is confident that the people, who performed the great miracle of the establishment of Pakistan, will give a correct decision this time also for the stability of Pakistan. He said that he is absolutely confident of their prudence, patriotism and political conciousness and that is why he has decided to secure their confidence.

Presenting a comparative analysis of the Islamic and Western democratic systems, the president said that in Western democracy, the fountainhead of authority is the people, while the Islamic democracy — which is not opposed to voting or elections — stresses that the fountainhead of authority is God, and his trustees and deputies in this world are pious and honest people. They are not rulers but servants. Despite being sovereign, they

are not totally sovereign. They are intelligent but not omniscient. But they seek insight and guidance from the Koran and teachings of the holy Prophet, and enact laws and run the affairs of the country according to them.

Referring to the program of 12 August 1983, the president said that according to his knowledge, the majority of the people not only accept this program [of Islamization] but also commend it. But as the program does not fully satisfy the expectations of defunct political parties and some political leaders, they object to it and insist on opposing it.

The president, presenting an analysis of two different schools of thought in the country, said that there are not only differences but also contradictions between them. He asked what is the solution under this situation? He said there are four options before him: First, to justify the program of resistance and subversion and intimidation and forget the program of action of 12 August 1983 and postpone the elections for an unspecified period. This solution, he said,however, is totally unacceptable. He clarified that the elections, God willing, will be held according to the program and before 23 March 1985.

He said: The second option is that I and my opponents stick to our respective positions. This will lead to confrontation and bloodshed which is against the interest of the country.

The third option is to hold dialogue with leading political leaders and find a way through mutual understanding which will be acceptable to all. But lack of cooperation by certain elements has closed this option for me as well.

The fourth option will be to accept the opponents' viewpoint, hold elections according to their desire, and leave everything for the future representatives. But the spirit of patriotism and the interests of the country demand that instead of ignoring the country's future, we should adopt a plan of action whichbrings the country out of the present difficulties and establishes a representative democratic government.

The president told the nation: The future of Pakistan and Islamization is in your hands. Come forward and stabilize this future through your votes.

Issues Order on Referendum

BK021101 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The president has issued an order which will be called the Referendum Order 1984. The order gives legal status to the announcement about the referendum to be held on 19 December. The order comes into effect at once and will be applicable to whole of the country.

The order says that if in the referendum the majority of voters answer in the affirmative — yes — then it will be taken as granted that the people of Pakistan support and approve all steps taken by the president to bring the country's laws in line with the Islamic principles and General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has been elected president of Pakistan for a 5-year term beginning the date of the first joint session of the two houses of parliament.

According to the order, elections for the national and provincial assemblies and the senate will be completed by 23 March 1985. The courts will not have jurisdiction over this order or any of its clauses. All disputes arising out of this order or its clauses will be finally settled by the Election Commission. No courts, including high courts or any other authorities, will enjoy the power to hear any case concerning the referendum. In case of any difficulties in the implementation of any of the clauses of this order, the president will issue appropriate sections of the order.

The order says polling will be held from 0800 to 1630 on 19 December. Polling will be through secret ballot and every individual whose name is enrolled in the electoral lists will have the right to cast a vote in the referendum. Every individual must present his identity card at the time of voting. Under the order, postal votes will also be permitted in certain cases.

The Election Commission will announce the results of the referendum on 22 December, giving the number of total votes in response to the question. The number of votes will also be published in the official gazette. The commission will make necessary arrangements for the referendum, besides issuing orders to ensure a just, fair, and free referendum, if the need arises. The commission will be empowered to sentence any person for contempt of court in the same manner as the High Court does.

In the preface to the order, reference has been made to the resolution of the objectives of 1949 and to the preamble of the 1973 constitution in which it has been clearly stated that the people wish to establish a system under which Muslims can mold their individual and collective life in accordance with the injunctions of the holy Koran and the teachings of the holy Prophet.

The preface says that certain vested interests are deliberately trying to weaken the foundations of Pakistan. They ridicule the ideology of Pakistan and the Islamic way of life, propagate violence to foil the restoration of democratic institutions, and incite peopel to resort to boycott and disturbances to obstruct the holding of elections.

Reaffirms Elections Pledge

BK031048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the process of the general elections will be completed as per program before the 23d of March next year and there is a built-in provision about it in the referendum to be held on the 19th of this month. Informally talking to newsmen in Islamabad today, he said there should be no doubt about the holding of the general elections as expressed by certain elements. In seeking a mandate to his Islamic policies, he had called upon the people to state whether they supported the transfer of power to the elected representatives in an orderly and peaceful manner.

Pointing out that he was seeking the people's mandate as a humble servant of Islam, he said if in the referendum the people supported his steps for Islamization of laws of the country in conformity with the holy Koran and the sunna to protect the ideology of Pakistan, this would mean a decision to elect him president for the next 5 years.

In reply to a question, the president said there would be equal representation of all the four provinces in the Senate. He added that there would be provision for the representation of ulema and technocrats in the Parliament.

AFP: Opposition Rejects Ziaul Haq's Referendum Call

NC011841 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Islamabad, Dec 1 (AFP) — Pakistan's opposition parties rejected the referendum announced today by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, calling it an attempt to perpetuate his rule "by abusing the name of Islam" in a rigged election.

Malin Quasim, spokesman for the Movement to Restore Democracy (MRD), an alliance of 11 opposition parties, said in Lahore that holding a referendum on Islam was unjustified because the 1973 constitution had been declared Islamic "by all religious parties in the country."

An emergency meeting of the MRD is scheduled in Lahore tomorrow to plan strategy against the referendum which would comprise one question: "Do you support the measures taken (by Gen Ziaul Haq) in support of Islamisation and do you agree that he should continue this policy?".

Salman Taseer, the MRD leader in the Punjab region, said the opposition coalition probably would call for a boycott. In Karachi, MRD Secretary General Khwaja Khairuddin called the referendum "the biggest fraud made in the name of Islam for fourteen hundred years."

Afghan Aircraft Violate Airspace Over Chitral

BK021730 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1712 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] The Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace in two different areas yesterday. The first violation occurred in the morning at 1000 when six Afghan jet aircraft dropped 24 bombs around Arandu village in the Chitral District. Two of these aircraft dropped two more bombs and fired rockets in the vicinity of Kesu, 13-km north of Firoz. No casualties or damage occurred as a result of these violations.

The second violation occurred at 1600 when three Afghan aircraft penetrated Pakistan's airspace by about 2.5-km at Imambasti in the Nushki area of Baluchistan.

The Pakistan Armed Forces fired (? 86) rounds of 14.5-mm and 12.7-mm antiaircraft guns at the intruding aircraft and forced them to retreat.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged about the air violations. He was asked to advise the Kabul authorities not to escalate tensions along the border.

The secretary general of the United Nations has been informed of the these latest violations.

SRI LANKA

Premadasa Proposes Forming People's Organizations

BK021121 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Premadasa said yesterday that the terrorists had already declared war to destroy the nation, threatening the lives and properties of the people and destroying major public utility projects such as power generation reservoirs, highways, and major bridges. Their aim, he said, was to disrupt the rapid development achieved during the recent past under the leadership of President Jayewardene. Addressing a public meeting which followed the opening of another model village in Tissamaharama, the prime minister commanded the people for their patience during this crisis and appealed to them to extend their fullest cooperation to the Armed Forces for the eradication of terrorism from the land.

The prime minister said that it would be rather difficult for the Armed Forces to protect the public and their properties while engaging themselves in a war. Therefore, the prime minister emphasized the need for the formation of people's organization to protect their lives and properties in a crisis. He said that a combined effort by the Gramodya Mandalyas [village organizations, Sarvodya [welfare of all] movements, and village temples could make this program a success. These organizations should not only protect the lives and properties of the people but also focus their attention on the strangers who come to their areas. They can also attempt to stop rumors.

Mr Premadasa pointed out that these proposed organizations would be more powerful than weapons to save the people and their properties. The prime minister said in conclusion that terrorists could never topple the present government as the entire population was extending their cooperation to the government.

Air Force Routs Tamil 'Invasion' Force From India

BK011333 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Sri Lankan Air Force planes have driven back an invasion force of about 18 boats carrying terrorists from southern India. National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said today that the boats carrying the terrorists fled after coming under fire last night while trying to land on the country's northwest coast from the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

The minister told a news conference in Colombo this morning that the boats were spotted about 5 miles off the northwest coastal town of Talaimannar well inside Sri Lankan territorial waters. Here [words indistinct] they were fired at by Sri Lankan aircraft and they immediately fled back to India. The terrorists had been tracked down with the help of northern and Tamil residents as they were trying to land in Sri Lanka.

Minister Athulathmudali also said that the Government of Sri Lanka would complain about the (?incident) to New Delhi.

The minister also said that the Sri Lankan Navy intercepted and opened fire on another boat this morning instantly killing 9 of 10 Tamil terrorists on board. He said that the rebels were trying to land on an island called (Delf) off the country's northern coast. The 10th man was mortally wounded, but said before he died that the group had set sail from Sri Lanka after receiving training in south India.

Minister Athulathmudali said that boats had landed some terrorists on the northern coast on Thursday night and the men have been traced, but he declined to give the number involved.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner in New Delhi, N.R. Tilakaratna, has been directed to lodge a protest with the Indian Government.

Minister Athulathmudali also quoted a report from southern India where the terrorist leaders have said that the last battle for an independent Tamil state was about to begin. The report said that trained Tamil militants from the Tamil Eelam liberation organization were now crossing to Sri Lanka from the Indian port of Vedaranniyam. The minister, referring to separatist plans to eject government forces from the north, said that the major operation was due to take place this month.

Athulathmudali on 'Invasion Force'

BK021249 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali appealed to the people yesterday to exhibit their courage to the entire world by protecting the unitary status and sovereignty of the country. The minister, who said that the nation is now facing the gravest threat since independence, also pointed out the necessity for the people to forget their differences and ensure unity. Addressing the Mahapola [religious] final day ceremony held at the Tissamaha Madhya Mahavidyalaya in Kalutarat last night, the minister said that Sri Lankans always respected peace, justice and nonviolence, and they were not cowards. The minister recalled that even our ancestors had proved that the Sri Lankans were a brave nation in crises similar to the present problem.

Minister Athulathmudali also expressed the government's determination not to allow anybody to grab an inch of land from Sri Lankans.

Referring to invasion force which came from Tamil Nadu on Friday night, Mr Athulathmudali said that Sri Lankan Air Force successfully threw them back to Tamil Nadu. But hereafter nobody who tries to invade Sri Lanka will be allowed to escape easily. The terrorists, he said, had not faith in negotiations or in a political solution, but the president will make a proposal to solve the ethnic problem when the all-party conference meets in Colombo this month. Although the president wanted a peaceful solution to this problem, the aim of the terrorists is to win a separate state by the use of weapons. The minster pointed out that the entire world was now of the view that the Sinhalese are a peace-loving nation and the country's Armed Forces were a disciplined group.

Athulathmudali Details Terrorist Farm Attacks

BK011437 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] A predawn raid yesterday on two farms in the Mullaittivu district appeared to be the work of trained militants, according to Minister Athulathmudali, who added that terrorists were dressed in army-type uniform. He said the terrorists had herded some of the residents of one farm into a building and blew it up. Nobody has claimed responsibility so far, but some sources hold the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam responsible.

In another terrorist activity yesterday, the terrorists had blasted the Mannar-(Nuramkandam) main road at the 12th mile post but the road is still motorable. The terrorists had also stolen eight Sri Lanka Transport Board buses attached to the [words indistinct] depot, Jaffna. One bus was later found [words indistinct] while another bus was later found abandoned as it had got stuck in the mud following heavy rain. The terrorists had also robbed an ambulance yesterday from the Jaffna hospital.

In the operations carried out by the security forces, about 15 terrorists have been captured in the Kankesanturai area and a (?central) leader of Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front terrorist group was captured at Kayts.

Mr Athulathmudali said that any boat trying to land in Sri Lanka or approaching Sri Lankan territorial waters for terrorist activity would be automatically fired from the air, sea and land.

As regards the terrorists attack on the Dollar farm and Kent farm in the Mullaitivu district, Mr Athulathmudali said that 46 persons had been killed by the terrorists at the Dollar farm and 6 persons at the Kent farm.

Security forces and the civilian administration with the government agent of Anuradhapura were at the [word indistinct] and more details will be given as soon as the final report is received.

65 Terrorists Killed

BK011058 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The security forces, consisting of the Army, police and Air Force, have intensified their search for the terrorists who attacked the Dollar farm and Kent farm in the Mullaittivu District yesterday morning. According to reports from the joint operations headquarters at Vavuniya, 65 terrorists have been killed, 35 wounded and 8 taken into custody. The security forces are continuing with their operations in the area. Air Force helicopters are also being used in the combined search operations. The Army and police are in control of the Dollar and Kent farms area where yesterday's incident took place. The civilian administration under the government agent of Anuradhapura has also visited the area.

The Armed Forces have taken 12 terrorists into custody in the Kayts area. The terrorists were rounded up while they were conducting a training class. Among those taken into custody is a terrorist believed to be a local leader of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, EPRLF.

Separatists Kill 60 Sinhalese; Landing Foiled

NC020628 Paris AFP in English 0622 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Colombo, Dec 2 (AFP) — Tamil separatists killed about 60 Sinhalese fishermen on Sri Lanka's northeastern coast last night, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said today.

Mr. Athulathmudali also said that in a separate incident, troops killed between 50 to 60 separatists who attempted to land near Mannar on the northwestern coast of the island.

More Attacks Reported; Security Minister Comments

BK021422 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] It is now reported that a total of only 11 persons died in the terrorist attacks on the two fishing villages at Kokkilai and Nayaru early this morning. Earlier reports that more persons had died are not correct. In the attack on the fishing village at Nayaru, 10 miles north of Mullaittivu, only four people died. No one was injured. At Kokkilai fishing settlement, about 10 miles north of Mullaittivu, only 7 people died and 14 (? were) injured. Nine of the injured are at the Anuradhapura hospital. The other four are at the Kurunagalle hospital. All injured persons are out of danger. The figures were verified by the police and Fisheries Ministry officials who were able to reach these two villages.

Earlier, the security forces were unable to reach the areas, as the roadway leading to these two places had been heavily mined by the terrorists. Fisheries Minister Festus Perera, who was contacted by the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, [words indistinct] said the number of persons killed in the attack at Kokkilai was seven. Three of the persons who had died were children. He also confirmed that only four were killed at Nayaru.

The minister of fisheries, Festus Perera, is handling relief operations.

Addressing a news conference at the Defense Ministry this morning, the chairman of the media committee, Dr Wickrema Weerasooria, said that it is believed that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE] and the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization [TELO] have carried out these attacks, although they have not claimed responsibility for the attacks. In another terrorist operation, eight boats were intercepted by the [words indistinct] the coast of Mannar in the early hours of yesterday morning. Each of the boats were carrying a complement of eight terrorists. The Navy destroyed six of the boats. The 48 terrorists on the 6 boats are presumed to have been killed [words indistinct] but the terrorists in the 2 other boats have escaped.

The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, commenting on the incident said that the attacks on the fishing villages of Nayaru and Kokkilai belied the statement made by

Tamil United Liberation Front leader Mr Amirthalingam in a broadcast over the BBC yesterday. Mr Amirthalingam in his statement had accused the Sri Lanka government of provoking the attack (?at) the Dollar and Kent farms in the (?Nedun Kulam) area. He had said that the government had driven out the Tamil settlers and forcibly settled Sinhalese in the traditional Tamil areas. Mr Amirthalingam had also said that the militants never attacked Sinhala civilians.

Commenting on Mr Amirthalingam's statement, the national security minister said that the attacks on the two fishing villages which had been traditional Sinhala fishing villages for the past 50 years, showed that Mr Amirthalingam was not in touch with the situation.

Referring to the Indian Government's statement that the Sri Lankan Government was building up the so-called war psychosis, Mr Athulathmudali said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to lodge a protest on the issue. The minister said that it cannot be questioned that there were terrorist camps in Tamil Nadu. Over 100 persons arrested by the security forces have admitted that they had been trained there. Mr Athulathmudali said that [words indistinct] free from any military or police (?pressure) and they had confirmed that they had been trained in Tamil Nadu. The minister asked what (? were we) to gain by creating a war psychosis? He said there was a complete misunderstanding of what we were trying to do. He added that a vast majority of the people in Sri Lanka were very keen on maintaining a good relationship with India.

Answering a question, Mr Athulathmudali stressed that the Palk Strait was not an international waterway. The waterway comprised internal and historical waters on the Sri Lanka side as well as on the Indian side. Answering another question, the minister said that all development projects will be declared [words indistinct].

20 Terrorists Killed in Attack on Army Camp

BK031054 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Early this morning the terrorists attacked the Army camp at Vavuniya killing the sentry on duty. The main objective of the attack appears to have been to obtain the release of several terrorists who had earler been taken into custody by the security forces. While the attack was taking place several terrorists in custody had attempted to escape and two Army sentry guards were injured in melee. The terrorist attack was ultimately repulsed by the Army, and about 20 terrorists who had attempted to escape were killed and 4 injured. The Army casulties were one sentry dead and two injured. Injured Army personnel are out of danger and warded at the Anuradhapura hospital.

Khamene'i Sermon on Unity Week, Iraq-U.S. Ties
GF301258 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Friday Arabic sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran Friday imam and president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Tehran University on 30 November — recorded]

[Text] Peace be on our Muslim nation and Arabs everywhere. Unity Week is approaching: It is a week from 12-17 Rabi' al-Awwal 1405 Hegira [8-13 December 1984], that is, during the period between the Sunni and Shi'ite versions of the date of the birth of Prophet Mohammad, may peace be upon him and his scion.

A few years ago the great reformer and jurisconsult Ayatollah Montazeri proclaimed the occasion and called this period of the year Unity Week — to be a symbol of the rapprochement of the views and stands of the Sunnis and Shi'ites and a practical gesture toward eliminating historical differences. Since then, celebrations and meetings attended by both Sunni and Shi'ite ulema and intellectuals are held annually.

In our present era, just as in past Islamic eras, there is a group that finds it in its interest to provoke sectarian differences and disputes among Muslims. This group actively seeks to create divisions among the nation. To achieve this objective they spend vast sums of money and resort to various means, including using hireling writers. They act totally contrary to what God said: "Believers are brothers; therefore seek to reconcile them." [Koranic verse]

This group regrettably seeks to disseminate the venom of the paid writers throughout the Arab world. The only defense against such destructive and diabolical (?attempts) is the awareness and vigilance of Muslim peoples and their realization that such differences threaten the Muslims' survival, independence, and strength. Sincere ulema, intellectuals, and committed writers and speakers bear the responsibility of spreading such awareness among the masses of the nation.

Unity Week is an opportunity to consolidate the slogan of unity among Muslims and to emphasize the common points among Muslims.

We will refer to two events of last week: The first is related to a day dear to us, the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people are an unjustly treated people. Many parties have contributed to the injustice suffered by the Palestinian people. Those who have committed injustices against the Palestinian people are not confined to the Zionists and their protectors. Injustices have been committed against the Palestinian people by all the governments that took a spectator's role and remained idle in the face of the tragedy of usurpation and homelessness; by those who ignored the sufferings of the Palestinian people so as to safeguard United States' interests and their own interests which they believe coincide; by those who refrained from extending financial, military, and even political support to this unjustly treated people; by those who concluded traitorous treaties with the enemies of Islam and Muslims; and indeed by those who claimed the right to speak for the Palestinian people for many years and then eventually compromised at the expense of the Palestinian people. All these parties are partners in the perpetration of this injustice.

We always view ourselves as part of the same body as the Palestinian people. We rise to support every sound, noble, and sincere action that genuinely defends the Palestinian people.

The present situation of those who are speaking on Palestine's behalf is truly regrettable. We hope that this situation will change in favor of the Palestinian people.

The second event is the relations between the Iraqi regime and the United States. This is not a new issue. When the Iraqi regime launched its war to suppress the Islamic Revolution with the encouragement of the allies of the United States in the region, and when U.S. tanks flowed from Jordan [to Iraq] and when aid flowed from the U.S. regime in Egypt and reactionary Arab regimes to the Iraqi regime, the linking of the Iraqi regime to the U.S. oppressors became inevitable and undeniable.

Officials of the Islamic Revolution at the time sought to expose the ties between the Iraqi Ba'thists and the U.S. octopus in the region. Today, what the Iraqi regime had repeatedly denied has become exposed to all. It is important that I emphasize that the announcement of [the restoration of] relations between the Iraqi regime and the United States will not affect the inevitable fate of the Iraqi regime or the inevitable end of the war. The likeness of this clique [ruling Iraq] is as God has said: "The likeness of those who have taken to them protectors, apart from God, is as the likeness of the spider that takes to itself a house, and surely the frailest of houses is the house of the spider, did they but know." [Koranic verse]

Our enemies have resorted to every hostile course they could take in opposing our revolution.

Brothers and sisters, the events of the past 30 years in the Muslim countries of the Middle East have taught us that the peace which the enemies and capable powers want is much worse than all the losses and woes of war. Let us move with God's permission and help toward a better future. Our support in such a move is divine support. It suffices to have such a support and to have the great rallying of the masses of our nation around their revolution. We have said at every stage in the revolution's march: "It suffices to have God as our support." [Koranic verse] "Those who have sought to satisfy God have not been harmed. God is beneficient." [Koranic verse] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "Say: He is one God, the everlasting refuge, who has not begotten, and has not been begotten, and there is none equal to Him." [Koranic verse] Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Velayati Returns From Indian Visit 30 Nov
LD302235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Our country's minister of foreign affairs, Velayati, returned to Tehran tonight with his accompanying delegation after a 4-day visit to India. He was welcomed at the airport by

the deputy foreign affairs minister and several under secretaries of this ministry.

Briefs Khamene'i

LD011414 Tehran IRNA in English 1320 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 1, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met with and reported to President Khamene'i, here Saturday, on his four-day trip to India. He told the president that New Delhi officials were interested in expanding all-around ties with the Islamic Republic.

Velayati returned from India Friday after attending the Iran-India joint cooperation commission in New Delhi.

President Khamene'i approved of the expansion of relations between the two countries.

Gives Interview on Visit

LD012321 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Interview with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Tehran by unidentified reporter; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Velayati, would you please tell us what issues were discussed and reviewed in your trip to India and what are the main points of the letter of understanding signed?

[Velayati] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This session was the second session of the joint Iran-India commission. Last year, Mr Narasimha Rao, the minister of foreign affairs of India, visited Iran and a letter of understanding in connection with joint cooperation between Iran and India was signed.

This year, it was our turn to visit India. We negotiated with our Indian counterpart, Mr Parthasarathy, who has been appointed as the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We discussed various trade, economic, cultural, and agricultural subjects, issues in connection with universities, relations between the Iranian radio and tv and that of India, cooperation between IRNA and the Indian news agency, and cooperation in shipping and fisheries. Both sides expressed thanks and satisfaction about the work done by the two countries within the framework of the joint commission.

Mr Abedi-Ja'fari, the honorable minister of commerce, went to India about 6 months ago and within the same joint commission signed a trade protocol with his Indian counterpart. In the 6 months since his trip, one can say that all the issues agreed upon have been implemented. Considering that India is one of the few Third World countries which has achieved a high level of self-sufficiency and in many respects resembles our country, its experiences in various scientific, technical, and agricultural areas can be communicated to us. Because of our relations with them, we hope, God willing, to be able to cooperate and exchange experiences with them in areas where their programs have proved efficient.

I should remind you that during recent years, they have taken big steps in agriculture and have gone from importing foodstuffs, to self-sufficiency, and then to exporting food. In heavy and small industries, they have made good achievements.

Of course, this does not mean that reaching these levels needs complicated technology. Rather, good programming and using experiences of others can be very effective. Regarding cultural issues, students, and exchange of scientific ideas, we had good discussions. The results will soon be apparent. Regarding consular affairs, it was decided that both sides should have more facilities for each other's subjects and for students, especially for Iranian students in India. Good cooperation in shipping affairs will continue, and the same will apply to oil, fisheries, and similar issues.

All in all, we reached satisfactory understandings in areas under discussion. During our visit to India, we had meetings with Mr Zail Singh, the president of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, the minister of interior, Mr Parthasarathy, the minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Rahim Khan, the Indian minister of state in charge of foreign affairs. Political, economic, and trade relations between the two countries, issues of the region, international problems, and the Nonaligned Movement were also subjects of constructive discussions.

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

Joint Statement Issued

LD301731 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 30, IRNA — At the end of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's official visit to India, the two countries issued a joint statement Friday saying the visit had contributed to the further consolidation of existing close ties.

Velayati and his accompanying high-ranking political and economic delegation ended a four-day visit to New Delhi Friday where they took part in the second meeting of their joint commission set up in July 1983.

The statement said agreements had been signed to increase cooperation in various fields, including industry, trade, culture, information and education.

The Iranian delegation comprised officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Agriculture, Industry, Higher Education and Islamic Guidance as well as the Islamic Republic of Iran shipping lines, the fisheries organisation and the Islamic Republic of Iran broadcasting.

Velayati once again expressed the deep regret of the Islamic Republic over the assassination of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the statement said.

He also "expressed the confidence that the new Government of India would continue to follow her ideals in pursuing her policies of independence and modernisation."

It said talks were held "in an atmosphere of friendship, warmth and understanding" with Indian officials, including President Zail Singh, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Chairman of the Indian Foreign Policy Commission Parthasarathy and Home Affairs Minister Narsimha Rao.

The visit of the Iranian foreign minister "to India is a symbol of the close ties existing between the two countries and has contributed to the further consolidation of these ties."

The joint statement went on to condemn the "continued acts of aggression of Israel" and voiced support for the "constant and legitimate struggles of the Palestinian people up to the complete liberation of their occupied lands."

The Iranian foreign minister, it said, called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan, the safe return of its people, and their right of self-determination.

On the other hand, the Indian Government reiterated the call by the last non-aligned summit meeting in New Delhi in March 1983 for a political settlement in Afghanistan based on the "cessation of all kinds of intervention and interference."

India also appreciates the "sincere efforts made in search of a political settlement" in Afghanistan, such as that by the United Nations secretary general, the statement added.

The Islamic Republic and India expressed "grave concern at the presence of outside forces in their respective regions and international waterways," it said.

Both governments also condemned the aggressive acts of the apartheid regime of South Africa and called for the independence of Namibia and supported the struggle of the Southwest African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

"Both sides declared their support for liberation and popular movements in the struggle against oppression, colonialism and racial discrimination."

The joint statement called for the further strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement and voiced "grave concern over the growing international tension created by the escalation of the arms race."

Commander on Readiness for 'Crucial Blow' at Iraq

LD301911 Tehran IRNA in English 1829 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Sari, Mazandaran Pr. Nov 30 IRNA — Ground Force Commander Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi said here today that Iran's Armed Forces are ready to inflict "a crucial blow upon the rotten and frail body of the Ba'thist-Zionist government in Iraq at any expedient time".

The commander who was talking to IRNA on the occasion of the nationwide week in recognition of the services of Basij troops in and behind the battlefronts emphasised that the Iranian combatants have a high morale and expressed confidence that Iran's Armed Forces would shortly "realise the goals of the Islamic Republic in relation with the imposed war."

The Ground Force commander is here for installing Colonel Gol-Afshan as new commander of the 30th Army Division in Mazandaran Province. Upon arrival here he was welcomed by local officials.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

No 1,927

LD301733 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 30, IRNA — Iraqi positions and fortifications as well as logistic and connecting routes were hit by the heavy weaponry fire of the Islamic combatants in various battle fronts inflicting considerable losses and casualties on the enemy in each front during the past 24 hours.

Announcing this the Joint Staff Command Communique No. 1,927 issued today further said that all enemy air aggressions upon the Islamic Republic were thwarted by the anti-aircraft defence units and the jet fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic.

Exchange of fire was more intense in Mehran in western Iran and in Shahrani and Majnun Islands in south where the enemy sustained casualties and losses.

In the northwestern fronts of Piranshah, several Iraqi group bunkers and four observation posts were demolished and a number of their personnel were killed or wounded.

Enemy positions were set ablaze in the western fronts during the said period and in Halaleh, Iraqi engineering activities were checked, the communique added.

In the southern fronts, several light and heavy weaponry positions were destroyed and several enemy troops were killed. The Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and losses in the Arvand River region as a result of the fire of the Islamic Republic Gendarmerie forces.

Abadan was barraged by Iraqi long-range fire over the past 24 hours, as a result of which a civilian was wounded and four housing units were damaged, concluded the Joint Staff Command communique.

No 1,928

LD011605 Tehran IRNA in English 1557 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 1 IRNA — Artillery duels in Bakhtaran and Ilam fronts and heavy crossfire in the Mehran region continued Friday, said Joint Staff Communique Number 1,928, issued Saturday.

Communique said also that Iranian fire pounded Iraqi artillery and infantry positions, killing and or wounding a number of enemy soldiers. Iraqi engineering and supply efforts were paralyzed by Islamic Forces' fire.

In the Halaleh region, the Muslim combatants of Iran bombarded the enemy's armored units.

In the south, intense crossfire was reported in the Kushk, Talayah and Shalamcheh regions, where Islamic combatants also strengthened their positions.

On Friday night, one hundred advancing Ba'thist troops were pushed back by artillery and mortar fire of Iran's Muslim forces, inflicting an unknown number of casualties on them.

In the Anbar River area, enemy armoured units as well as engineering activities were checked by Iranian fire.

In the Arvand River region, Gendarmerie forces destroyed an Iraqi vehicle carrying a 106-mm gun, and killed a number of their troops.

The port city of Abadan was subjected to Iraqi bombardment which damaged nine houses, Friday.

No 1,929

LD021626 Tehran IRNA in English 1611 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, IRNA — Artillery exchanges in the northwestern front were relatively light while they were sporadic in Bakhtaran and Ilam Provinces, said the Joint Staff Communique Number 1,929, issued Sunday.

In the western front, Iran's Muslim combatants disrupted or paralyzed enemy's activity by bombarding their positions. Also Iranian patrols and lookout posts kept enemy's engineering and supply operations under constant surveillance.

In the southern front, Islamic combatants beefed up their defences, while bombarding enemy positions, supply routes and observation posts, killing or wounding a number of their soldiers. The heaviest battles were reported in Hoseyniyeh and Talayah regions.

Near Abadan, the Gendarmerie forces opened fire on Iraqi positions across the Arvand River, killing and or wounding a group of the Iraqi soldiers and destroying a considerable amount of their weapons.

The city of Abadan was bombarded Saturday by Iraqis, wounding one civilian and damaging four houses.

Foreign Ministry Official Returns From Turkey

LD010941 Tehran IRNA in English 0909 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, IRNA — Iran's deputy foreign minister for political affairs, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam returned here Friday from a recent visit to Turkey.

While in Turkey, Sheykh ol-Eslam presented a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Kenan Evren and also met and held talks with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry there.